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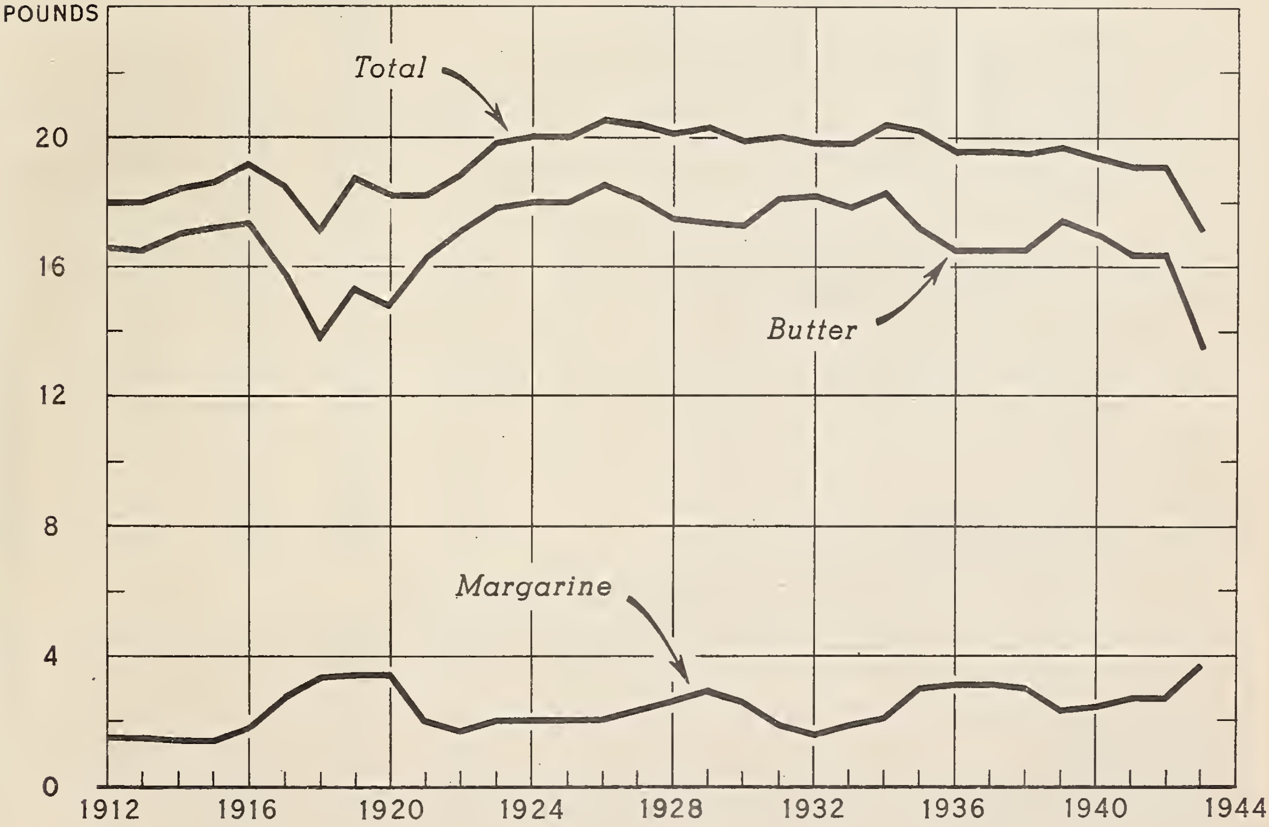
THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOS-85 BAE MARCH 1944

BUTTER AND MARGARINE: APPARENT DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE (CIVILIAN AND MILITARY) PER CAPITA, UNITED STATES, 1912-43



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43530 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Consumption of margarine tends to vary inversely with butter consumption. A decrease of one pound per capita in domestic disappearance of butter has been accompanied by an average increase of about a half-pound per capita in the domestic disappearance of margarine. Supplies of butter available for civilians in 1943 and 1944 are at a record low level, with an average in each year of about 13.5 pounds per capita for the total civilian and military population. Domestic disappearance of margarine in 1944 may increase as much as 10 percent from the 1943 record high level of 3.7 pounds per capita.

Table 1.- Wholesale price per pound of fats and oils at specified markets, and index numbers of prices, February 1942 and 1943, December-February 1943-44

PRICES

Item	February		1943-44		
	1942	1943	December	January	February
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	1/34.5	47.0	41.5	41.5	41.5
Butter, 92-score, New York	1/34.8	48.0	42.2	42.2	42.2
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Compounds (animal and veg. cooking fats), Chicago	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Lard, loose, Chicago	11.4	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	12.2	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Lard, refined, cartons, Chicago	13.4	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
Oleo oil, No. 1, barrels, New York	13.2	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Tallow, edible, Chicago	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	12.5	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Corn oil, refined, bbl., N. Y.	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.3	14.3
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Peanut oil, dom., refined, drums, N. Y.	16.8	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Soybean oil, edible, drums, l.c.l., N. Y.	15.0	14.7	15.0	15.0	15.0
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Pacific Coast 2/	---	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y. 2/	---	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Coconut oil, Manila, refined, edible, tank cars, f.o.b. N.Y. 2/ 3/	---	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, N. Y.	75.7	62.4	71.5	71.5	---
Olive oil, inedible, drums, N. Y.	59.3	50.8	55.3	55.3	---
Palm oil, Niger, crude, drums, N. Y. 2/	12.2	4/11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
Rape oil, refined, denatured, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y.	3/15.5	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Sunflower oil, tank cars, f.o.b. N.Y.	---	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	9.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Grease, A. White, Chicago	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y.	11.1	11.1	12.3	12.3	12.3
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	11.1	13.6	14.3	14.3	14.3
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N. Y.	5/11.5	14.3	15.1	15.1	15.1
Perilla oil, crude, drums, N. Y.	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5	---
Oiticica oil, tank cars, f.o.b. N.Y.	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Tung oil, drums, N. Y.	40.1	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
Castor oil, No. 3, bbl., N.Y.	13.4	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N.Y.	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, N. Y.	16.5	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P. bbl., N. Y.	34.1	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N.Y.	11.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100)					
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100)	125	151	142	142	142
Eight domestic fats and oils	89	107	101	101	101
All fats and oils (27 items)	97	113	108	108	108
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	83	105	96	96	96
Marine animal oils	125	127	132	132	132
Vegetable oils, domestic	125	131	132	134	134
Vegetable oils, foreign	156	150	156	156	156
Grouped by use:					
Butter	79	105	93	93	93
Butter, seasonally adjusted	76	101	85	92	90
Lard	93	105	105	105	105
Other food fats	142	136	139	141	141
All food fats	92	110	103	103	103
Soap fats	128	119	120	120	120
Drying oils	124	143	149	149	149
Miscellaneous oils	113	117	117	117	117
All industrial fats and oils	126	129	131	131	131

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), and reports of the War Food Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices quoted include excise taxes and duties where applicable. Index numbers for earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Reflects open market sales only. Current figures refer to all types of wholesale trading for cash or short-time credit. 2/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 3/ Quoted in drums. 4/ Revised.
5/ Converted to present basis of quotation.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

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Summary

On the basis of farmers' intentions on March 1, before the announcement of higher support prices for soybeans and peanuts, a decrease of about 10 percent would occur in 1944 in the acreage to be planted to flaxseed, soybeans, and peanuts. The indicated total acreage in these crops, excluding soybeans and peanuts interplanted with other crops, is 23.7 million acres compared with 26.3 million acres planted in 1943. With average growing conditions in 1944 and with approximately the same non-crushing utilization of the 1944 crops as of those produced in 1943, an output of about 2,050 million pounds of linseed, soybean, and peanut oils would be expected in 1944-45 on the basis of the indicated 1944 plantings. This would compare with a probable output of about 2,250 million pounds of oil from the 1943 crops of flaxseed, soybeans, and peanuts.

Revised support prices for the 1944 crops of soybeans and peanuts, 10 cents per bushel higher for soybeans and nearly $10 per ton higher for peanuts than those tentatively scheduled in January, were announced March 4. The new prices, which are 24 cents per bushel above the 1943-44 support level for soybeans and approximately $20 per ton higher for peanuts, probably will encourage planting of a somewhat greater acreage of soybeans and peanuts than was contemplated by farmers on March 1. Unless growing conditions for oilseed crops

in 1944 are materially better than average, and yields per acre are unusually high, total ouput of oils and fats from domestic materials in 1944-45 will be less than in 1943-44, as a material decrease in animal-fat production is anticipated on the basis of the prospective decline in the 1944 pig crops.

With lard production at a record high level, stocks accumulated rapidly in January and February. By early March, it had become difficult to obtain additional storage facilities for lard. Cold-storage holdings of lard and rendered pork fat on March 1 totaled 354 million pounds, more than on any earlier reported date except in the early summer of 1941, at that time, stocks of meat, which competes with lard for storage space, were much smaller than they are at present. To ease this situation, delivery of 50 million pounds of federally inspected lard to soap makers was permitted in March. This was in addition to 50 million pounds of rendered pork fat allowed to soap makers in late February for purchase before July 1. Also, the original allocation of lard for civilian food use in March was increased 50 million pounds, and the ration-point value of lard was reduced to zero for the month. Production of lard is expected to be materially smaller in the April-June quarter, as hog slaughter declines seasonally, than it was in January-March. Prices of lard in major wholesale markets have remained at ceilings.

Factory and warehouse stocks of primary fats and oils on January 31 totaled 2,272 million pounds (crude basis). This was 235 million pounds more than a year earlier but still was materially below the normal level as indicated by the pre-war relationship between requirements (domestic disappearance plus exports) and stocks. The supply situation in fats and oils, particularly in edible oils, is likely to tighten in July-September, the period of seasonally low inventories.

-- March 25, 1944

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND.- Production of domestic oilcrops was encouraged in 1942. The output of fats and oils in the 1942 crop year totaled 10.8 billion pounds, 1.1 billion pounds (11 percent) more than in the previous crop year, and 3.6 billion pounds (50 percent) more than the 1935-39 average. Both domestic and export demands for fats also mounted, and measures were taken to control prices and distribution. Production was again encouraged in 1943, and present indications point to a further gain in the current crop year of about 450 million pounds (4 percent) over output in the 1942 crop year. With a reduced pig crop expected in 1944, no further expansion in total domestic fat production appears likely in the 1944-45 season, and a decline may occur.

Production at High Level; Stocks Up

Production of fats and oils continues materially greater than a year ago. Reported factory production of primary fats and oils in January 1944 totaled 966 million pounds, a slight increase over the previous record monthly production of 961 million pounds in December 1943. This increase was contrary to the seasonal movement in 1942-43, when January 1943 production, at 852 million pounds was 6 percent under output in the preceding month. The most notable feature of production in January 1944 was the large output of inedible tallow and greases totaling 150 million pounds. This was 14 million pounds greater than a month earlier and 37 million pounds greater than in January 1943. Increases also occurred in factory production of soybean oil, butter, lard and rendered pork fat, and coconut oil. There was a large seasonal decrease in output of cottonseed oil, and decreases in linseed and peanut oils. (Table 9.)

With federally inspected hog slaughter in February 70 percent greater than a year earlier, and cattle slaughter 22 percent greater, production of animal fats was materially greater. Output of lard and rendered pork fat in federally inspected plants was 259 million pounds, almost 90 percent greater than a year earlier. Vegetable-oil output continued at a high level in February.

Factory and warehouse stocks of primary fats and oils totaled 2,272 million pounds on January 31. This was 168 million pounds more than a month earlier and 235 million pounds more than a year earlier. Over half of the increase during January was in cold-storage holdings of lard and rendered pork fat. Inventories of cottonseed oil, soybean oil, inedible tallow and greases, and linseed oil also showed major increases. There was a seasonal decline in butter stocks. (Table 10.)

Reflecting the continued large production of lard and difficulties in holding to export schedules, cold-storage stocks of lard and rendered prok fat increased another 106 million pounds during February. On March 1 these stocks, including War Food Administration holdings, totaled 354 million pounds, the highest level since the record holdings of 383 million pounds on July 1, 1941. Stocks held by the War Food Administration on March 1, 1944, were 200 million pounds, 110 million pounds more than a month earlier.

Stocks of butter in cold storage declined 23 million pounds in February to 107 million pounds. Inventories owned by the War Food Administration and the Dairy Products Marketing Association decreased 13 million pounds to 74 million pounds at the end of the month.

Soybean Crush Greater Than a Year Earlier, But Yield of Oil Per Bushel Smaller

Crushings of soybeans from October 1943 to January 1944 totaled approximately 44 million bushels compared with about 37 million bushels a year earlier. The yield of oil per bushel of soybeans crushed, however, was only 8.5 pounds compared with 9.1 pounds in October-January 1942-43 and 9.0 pounds in the full 1942-43 marketing year (October-September). The output of soybean oil in October to January of the present season was 372 million pounds, up 9 percent from the 342 million pounds produced in the corresponding months of the 1942-43 season. If the yield of oil per bushel of soybeans crushed continues at a level around 0.5 pound less than last season, the output of soybean oil from the 1943 crop of beans may not differ greatly from the 1.2 billion pounds produced from the 1942 crop, despite the moderately increased crush expected in 1943-44.

Government Purchases of Lard Continue High in February

Purchases of lard and rendered pork fat by the War Food Administration in the 4 weeks ended February 26 totaled about 161 million pounds, compared with 146 million pounds in January, and 147 million pounds in June 1943, the previous peak month. February purchases also included 18 million pounds of butter from stocks that had been accumulated by the Dairy Products Marketing Association before October 1, 1943, small quantities of other fats and oils, and soap.

Table 2.- Purchases of fats and oils by the War Food Administration, 1941-44

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	
				Jan.	Feb. 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter	2/	34	120	9	18
Lard and rendered pork fat	326	654	882	146	161
Other animal fats and oils 3/	2	30	61	2/	2/
Linseed oil	---	70	391	12	---
Other vegetable oils	---	100	71	---	2/
Shortening	---	46	62	---	2/
Margarine (fat content) 4/	1	77	72	21	2/
Soap (fat content) 4/	---	16	23	2/	2/
Total fat equivalent	329	1,027	1,682	188	179

Compiled from reports of the War Food Administration.

1/ Four weeks ended February 26, 1944.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

3/ Includes fish-liver and fish oils.

4/ Fat content estimated at 80 percent for margarine; 55 percent for soap.

Wholesale Prices of Fats and Oils Unchanged in February

Wholesale prices of fats and oils remained at ceilings in February. The index number of wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils stood at 108 percent of the 1924-29 average for the eighth consecutive month. Highest February levels in earlier years since 1921 were 107 percent in 1923, 105 percent in 1927 and 1929, and 113 percent in 1943.

Prices of oiticica oil in early March declined about 3 cents per pound from the ceiling level of 25 cents (tank cars, New York), reflecting lower prices in Brazil for new-crop oil. Substantial imports of oiticica oil are expected this spring, with consequent relief of the dearth of supplies that has existed since early 1942.

RECENT GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Support Prices for 1944-Crop Soybeans and Peanuts Revised Upward

Revised support prices for soybeans and peanuts to be harvested in 1944 were announced on March 4. These support prices are higher than those tentatively proposed in late January. The schedule of support prices for flaxseed proposed in January was confirmed by the March 4 announcement. Prices of oilseeds harvested in 1944 will be supported through the same programs as announced in January, including loans to farmers and contracts or other arrangements with processors.

The new base support price for soybeans is $2.04 per bushel for No. 1 or 2 green or yellow beans with 14 percent moisture content, delivered to country elevators or other normal producer delivery points. Premiums and discounts will be provided for other grades and moisture contents. Support prices for black, brown, or mixed soybeans will be 20 cents lower than for the green or yellow varieties. This schedule of support prices is 10 cents per bushel higher than that tentatively announced in January, and 24 cents per bushel above the schedule for soybeans produced in 1943.

Prices for peanuts produced in 1944 will be supported at base prices to farmers of $145 per ton for the Runner type and $160 per ton for other types. These prices apply to Spanish peanuts having a sound, mature kernel content of 70 percent and to other types with a sound, mature kernel content of 65 percent. Premiums and discounts will be established for other qualities. The base prices are $5 and $10 higher for Runner and other types, respectively, than those tentatively announced in January, and $15 and $20, respectively, above the support prices for 1943-crop peanuts.

The basic support price for flaxseed produced in 1944 will be $2.95 per bushel for No. 1 flaxseed at Minneapolis, compared with $2.85 per bushel for flaxseed produced in 1943. Prices for the 1943-crop of flaxseed, however, have been above the support level throughout the marketing season. Daily average prices at Minneapolis for No. 1 flaxseed have ranged from $2.94 per bushel to $3.05 per bushel -- the ceiling price. The bulk of the crop has been sold at ceiling prices.

Price Ceilings Established for 1943-Crop Soybeans

Maximum Price Regulation 515, as amended March 1, established maximum prices for soybeans produced in 1943, effective March 1. The maximum price to producers for No. 1 or 2 green or yellow soybeans, with a moisture content of 14 percent, is $1.86 per bushel. This maximum represents the support price, $1.80 per bushel, plus a storage allowance of 6 cents per bushel. Country elevators are allowed a maximum handling charge of 5 cents per bushel compared with 4-1/4 cents per bushel allowed for 1942-crop beans. Trucker-merchants are allowed a handling charge of 1 cent per bushel compared with 1/2 cent per bushel allowed on the 1942 crop. They also may charge for transportation at a rate not greater than the lowest common-carrier rate between the point of pick-up and the point of delivery.

Sales of soybeans for use as seed are exempt from the regulation. Also exempt are sales of soybeans especially cleaned for use in the manufacture of products for human consumption not involving the extraction of oil; sales of soybeans to Commodity Credit Corporation under its 1943 contracts with processors; sales of soybeans by the Corporation; and deliveries of soybeans before September 30, 1944, made in accordance with contracts entered into before February 25, 1944. Export sales of soybeans are exempt from Maximum Price Regulation 515, but are subject to the general Export Price Regulation.

Purchases of Flaxseed in Excess of Seasonal Needs Prohibited

Food Distribution Order 94, effective March 1, prohibits purchases of flaxseed in excess of needs for the remainder of the marketing season. The purpose of the order is to assure all flaxseed crushers a portion of available supplies of the domestic crop.

No crusher or seed dealer without special authorization by the Director of Food Distribution, may purchase more flaxseed of the 1943 crop than needed, when added to his existing inventory, to meet requirements for crushing and seed deliveries up to the end of the present season. Dates on which the season shall be considered to end in the various crushing areas are specified in the order. Country shippers may not purchase or accept delivery of any quantity of 1943-crop flaxseed that would result in an inventory exceeding on any date 2,000 bushels or the total quantity purchased in the 30 days immediately preceding, whichever is greater, plus unfilled contracts for delivery to crushers or seed dealers before August 16.

Additional Quantities of Lard Allowed for Civilian Food Use and for Soap

With lard production at a record high level in January and February, available storage space for lard had become scarce by early March. To prevent further accumulations, 50 million pounds of federally inspected lard were allocated for delivery to soap makers in March. This was in addition to 50 million pounds of rendered pork fat allocated to soap makers in late February for purchase before July 1. Also, the original allocation of 156 million pounds of lard for civilian food use in March was increased 50 million pounds, and the ration-point value of lard was reduced to zero, effective March 5.

Restrictions Eased on Use of Fats in Soap, Paint, and Printing Ink

Restrictions on the use of fats and oils in the manufacture of certain civilian products were modified by Amendment 4 to Food Distribution Order 42, effective March 17. (1) Limitations on use of fats and oils in civilian printing inks were removed. This use had been limited since September 1942 to 90 percent of quarterly average use in 1940-41. (2) Restrictions also were terminated on the use of fats in the manufacture of exterior coatings for containers for food, drug, pharmaceutical, or beverage containers. Prior to the amendment only interior coatings for such containers had been exempt from restrictions. (3) January-March 1944 quotas for water paints were raised from 60 to 70 percent of average January-March use in 1940-41. (4) Manufacturers using washed, recovered linseed oil (residue from the alkali refining of linseed oil) are now authorized to charge against their quotas only one-half the quantity of such oil used. (5) A soap manufacturer may now transfer a maximum of 250,000 pounds of fats and oils per quarter from one class of soap use to another, provided the transfer does not result in use of a greater quantity of fats than the total of the original quotas.

Limitation on Tallow and Grease Inventories Eased

Amendment 2 to Food Distribution Order 67, effective February 25, authorized users of inedible tallow and greases to increase their inventories of these materials to a maximum of a 90-day supply. This action was taken to encourage transfer of tallow and grease from producers' storage facilities, which were becoming congested, to users' storage. The original order, effective in November 1943, had limited users' inventories to a 60-day supply. Since December, however, production of inedible tallow and greases has been at a high level, reflecting a major increase in slaughter of hogs and cattle.

Suspension of Restrictions on Deliveries of Crude Edible Oils to Refiners Extended

The provisions of Food Distribution Order 29 restricting deliveries of crude cottonseed, peanut, soybean, and corn oils to refiners for refining have been suspended until July 1, 1944, by an amendment issued March 11. Previous amendments have suspended these restrictions for the period October 1943 to March 1944. Other provisions of FDO 29 remain in force, including restrictions on delivery of crude oils to users other than refiners, use of refined oil and nonrefining use of crude oil, and shipment of refined oil by refiners to other refiners or to shortening or margarine manufacturers.

Restrictions on Use of Fish Oil Modified; Fish Oil Reservation Order Terminated

Restrictions on use of fish oil under Food Distribution Order 60 as amended November 1, 1943, were modified by Amendment 2, effective March 2, 1944. Amendment 1 had added rosefish and Alaska seal oils to the oils covered by the original order, described in the July 1943 issue of The Fats and Oils Situation. This amendment had also moderated the restrictions of the original order for most uses but had limited use in vitamin feeding oil and canning salmon. Amendment 2 again permits unlimited use for these purposes, provided, however, that the vitamin feeding oil manufactured is fortified to 400 or more units of vitamin D per gram. In addition, Admendment 2 includes all seal oil.

With the 1943-44 fishing season virtually ended, Food Distribution Order 59, requiring producers of fish oil to set aside part of their output, was revoked on March 1. The order had been in effect since July 1, 1943.

Specific Ceiling Prices Set for Poultry Fat; 1944-Crop Soybean and Cottonseed Oils Covered by Ceilings

Specific ceiling prices for poultry fat sold at wholesale in basing-point cities were established by Amendment 25 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation 269, effective February 15. The maximum price for raw poultry fat, non-Government inspected, is 53 cents per pound at Chicago, 54 cents per pound at New York, and 54.5 cents per pound at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland. Rendered poultry fat may be sold for 19.5 cents more per pound than raw fat, and a premium of 5 cents per pound is allowed for Government-inspected raw or rendered fat. Maximum wholesale prices for transactions in other cities are to be calculated on the basis of transportation costs from the appropriate basing-point city.

To avoid duplication of regulatory actions, prices of poultry fat were exempted from the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation 53 by Amendment 18, also effective February 15. MPR 53 now covers all fats and oils except butte[illegible] cocoa butter, and poultry fat.

The maximum prices previously established for refined cottonseed and soybean oils produced from 1943-crop cottonseed and soybeans were extended, effective February 26, to oil produced from subsequent crops. This action was taken in Amendment 17 to MPR 53.

OUTLOOK

Decrease Indicated in 1944 Planted Acreage of Flaxseed, Soybeans, and Peanuts

Unless farmers increase acreage above their intentions as indicated on March 1, a decrease of about 10 percent would occur in 1944 in the total acreage to be planted to flaxseed, soybeans, and peanuts. The indicated total on March 1, before the increased support prices for soybeans and peanuts were announced, exclusive of soybeans and peanuts interplanted with other crops, is 23.7 million acres compared with 26.3 million acres in 1943. With average growing conditions in 1944 and with approximately the same non-crushing utilization of the 1944 crops as of those produced in 1943, a production of about 2,050 million pounds of linseed, soybean, and peanut oils would be anticipated from the 1944 crop. This would compare with an expected output of approximately 2,250 million pounds of oil from flaxseed, soybeans, and peanuts harvested in 1943.

March 1 intentions indicated that about 4.4 million acres of flaxseed would be planted in 1944. This would be about 2 million acres or 31 percent less than the average planted in 1943 and 1.5 million acres under the 1944 acreage goal for flaxseed announced last November. The greatest percentage declines from 1943 indicated for the leading flaxseed-producing States were 58 in Iowa, 45 in California, and about 30 in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.

The indicated 1944 acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes, 14.6 million acres, would be 1 percent less than the 1943 acreage. With average growing conditions in 1944, however, the acreage harvested for beans might be slightly greater than in 1943. In that year, summer drought injured the crop in Southern States so severely that an unusually large percentage of the acreage was cut for hay. The tentatively indicated harvested acreage, 11.1 million, would be 19 percent under the 1944 acreage goal but 3 percent over the acreage harvested in 1943. The principal changes from 1943 in indicated State planted acreages are as follows: Iowa, an increase of 212,000 acres (10 percent); Ohio, an increase of 60,000 acres (4 percent); Illinois, a decrease of 121,000 acres (3 percent). Percentage decreases ranging from 14 to 60 percent are indicated in the Great Plains States, from North Dakota to Texas. In the remaining States, most changes were 10 percent or less, with declines and increases about evenly balanced.

On the basis of March 1 intentions, the acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes in 1944 would be about 4.7 million, 10 percent under the 1943 acreage and 24 percent below the 1944 goal. Material increases are indicated over 1943 in the older producing areas, ranging from 2 percent in North Carolina and Alabama to 8 percent in Tennessee. These increases are more than offset by intended decreases of 20 percent in Texas and 45 percent in Oklahoma, where weather was unfaborable last year and harvesting and marketing facilities were inadequate for many farmers who were producing peanuts for the first time. With average growing conditions in 1944, a larger percentage of the planted acreage probably would be picked and threshed than in 1943. Harvested acreage is tentatively indicated at 3.95 million, practically the same as the 1943 acreage, but 20 percent under the 1944 goal for peanuts picked and threshed.

Table 3.- Prospective acreage and production of oilcrops in 1944, based on farmers' March 1 intentions, with comparative data

Year	Flaxseed		Peanuts			Soybeans		
			Acreage			Acreage		
	Planted acreage	Production	Grown alone for all purposes	Picked and threshed	Production	Grown alone for all purposes	Harvested for beans	Production
	1,000 acres	Million bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Million pounds	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Million bushels
1941	3,470	32	2,461	1,914	1,477	10,146	5,881	106
1942	4,715	41	4,388	3,439	2,212	13,879	10,008	187
1943	6,320	52	5,202	3,949	2,562	14,762	10,820	196
1944 goal	5,895	---	6,158	4,964	---	---	13,654	---
1944 prospective .	4,351	1/ 31	4,704	2/2,728	3/3,955	14,619	4/11,096	5/200

1/ Assuming 1937-41 average State yields.
2/ Assuming same acreage used for hogging off as in 1942.
3/ Assuming 1938-42 average State yields.
4/ Assuming same percentage of planted acreage to be harvested for beans as in 1942, in Southern States, and as in 1943, in all other States.
5/ Assuming 1939-42 average State yields.

Decline Probable in 1944-45 in Domestic Production of Fats and Oils

The revised support prices for soybeans and peanuts announced March 4, which are somewhat higher than those proposed in January, probably will encourage planting of a greater acreage of soybeans and peanuts than was contemplated by farmers on March 1. Unless growing conditions for oilseed crops in 1944 are materially better than average, and yields per acre unusually high, the output of oil from domestic oil crops harvested in 1944, including cottonseed, will not be great enough to prevent a decrease in total production of fats and oils from domestic materials. A substantial decrease in animal-fat production is anticipated in 1944-45 on the basis of the prospective decline in the 1944 pig crop.

Stringency in Supplies of Fats Likely to Continue in 1945

The prospective decline in production of fats and oils from domestic materials in 1944-45 may be partly offset by increased stocks at the beginning of the period. On the other hand, to the extent that continental European demand re-enters world markets for fats and oils in 1945, a tighter supply situation will be felt in all other areas except the Japanese-controlled area. European demand for imports is potentially a major factor in world trade in fats and oils. Net imports into continental Europe in pre-war years averaged more than 4 billion pounds annually, including whale oil and the oil equivalent of oil-bearing materials.

PRODUCTION AND DISAPPEARANCE OF MARGARINE, 1943 AND 1944

Production, Exports, and Consumption of Margarine at New Highs in 1943

Production of margarine in the United States totaled 614 million pounds in 1943 compared with 426 million pounds in 1942, the previous peak year, and an annual average of 354 million pounds in 1937-41. Output in 1942 and 194[illegible] included substantial quantities produced on Government order for export under lend-lease. Total withdrawals of margarine by Government agencies were 59 million pounds in 1942 and 107 million pounds in 1943. These withdrawals were for lend-lease export and other war programs and for use in Federal prisons and other Federal institutions. In earlier years, withdrawals for use in Federal institutions had averaged less than 1 million pounds. Hence Government withdrawals for other purposes probably totaled around 58 million pounds in 1942 and 105 million pounds in 1943.

Apparent domestic disappearance of margarine, as measured by tax-paid withdrawals plus estimated use in Federal institutions, totaled 506 million pounds in 1943 compared with 367 million pounds in 1942 and an annual average of 353 million pounds in 1937-41. These quantities were almost entirely for civilian consumption. Civilian disappearance per capita in 1943 is estimated at 4.0 pounds compared with 2.8 pounds in 1942 and an average of 2.7 pounds in 1937-41.

Production of colored margarine reached a new peak in 1943, totaling 116 million pounds in that year compared with 64 million pounds in 1942 and an average of about 2 million pounds in 1937-41. This increase is largely attributable to the increased production for export, as practically all exported margarine is colored.

Table 4.- Margarine: Production and withdrawals, 1940-43

Period	Production	Withdrawals			
		Tax-paid for consumption in the United States	Tax-free for use of the United States Government 1/	Tax-free for export (other than lend-lease)	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1940	320	318	1	1	320
1941	368	363	2	2	367
1942	426	365	59	3	427
1943					
Jan.-Mar.	195	163	30	2/	193
Apr.-June	110	78	28	2/	106
July-Sept.	149	116	36	2/	152
Oct.-Dec.	160	147	12	2/	159
Year 3/	614	504	107	1	612

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

1/ Includes margarine purchased for use in Government institutions and other purposes.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

3/ Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Production, Consumption, and Prices of Margarine Subject to Government Controls

The quantity of fats and oils used in margarine manufactured for civilian consumption has been limited since September 1942 to certain percentages of average use in 1940 and 1941. This restriction is in effect under the provisions of Food Distribution Order 42 (formerly General Preference Order M-71 of the War Production Board). Disappearance of margarine into civilian uses has been considerably less in most quarterly periods than the quantities manufacturers were authorized, under the quota percentages, to produce for civilians.

Consumption of margarine has been affected by point-rationing, since late March 1943, of all major food fats.

Ceiling prices for margarine were first established in May 1942 by the General Maximum Price Regulation. This regulation covered sales at all levels of distribution and set the maximum price for any transaction at the highest price charged in a similar transaction in Marhc 1942. Manufacturers' ceiling prices are still determined in this way. Maximum wholesale and retail prices, however, have been subject since July 1943 to the provisions of Maximum Price Regulations 421, 422, and 423, which specify maximum mark-ups to be charged by wholesale and retail dealers. Under the maximum price regulations affecting margarine, and with the strong consumer demand for food fats, the wholesale quotation for domestic vegetable margarine at Chicago has remained since February 1942 at 19.0 cents per pound compared with an average of 15.8 cents per pound in 1941. The average retail price for leading cities of the United States has remained unchanged since August 1943 at 24.0 cents per pound compared with an average of 17.1 cents per pound in 1941. With consumer income expected to remain at a high level in 1944 and supplies of butter for civilians expected to continue at about 12 pounds per capita, civilian demand for margarine will be strong throughout 1944 and probably will maintain prices of margarine at ceilings.

Half-Billion Pounds of Domestic Fats Used in Margarine in 1943; No Imported Fats Used

Reflecting the increased production of margarine, 500 million pounds of fats and oils were used in margarine manufacture in 1943 compared with 347 million pounds in 1942 and an annual average of 287 million pounds in 1937-41. Cottonseed oil was the principal fat used in 1943, as in each year since 1936. The 1943 total of 252 million pounds of cottonseed oil accounted for slightly more than half of the total quantity of fats used. Soybean oil ranked second in 1943, with a use of 198 million pounds, 40 percent of the total. Other fats used in substantial quantities were oleo oil, 1 percent of the total fats used; neutral lard, 2 percent; corn oils, 1 percent; and peanut oil, 1 percent. Slightly more than 4 million pounds, roughly 1 percent of the total, consisted of linseed oil used in margarine manufactured for export. (Tables 8 and 12.)

No imported fats or oils were used in 1943 in the manufacture of margarine. Coconut, palm, and palm kernel oils, the principal imported margarine fats in normal years, have been reserved since the spring of 1942 for other wartime purposes in which their use is more essential than in margarine, particularly in production of fatty acids and glycerin. Some imported sunflower oil may be used in margarine in 1944, but in very small quantities in relation to total fats used.

Margarine Consumption and Exports Expected to Increase Further in 1944

Tentative allocations of fats and oils for the year 1944, announced by the War Food Administration in early February, contemplate a production for all purposes of about 770 million pounds of margarine (actual weight) during the year, an increase of more than 150 million pounds over the 1943 output of 614 million pounds. Production for lend-lease and commercial exports and shipments would be increased to approximately 190 million pounds, about 80 million pounds more than in 1943. Output for civilian consumption would be about 580 million pounds, roughly 75 million pounds more than civilian disappearance in 1943. This increase would more than offset the expected decline in the supply of butter available to civilians in 1944. Production of colored margarine probably will increase in 1944, in reflection of increased exports.

Table 5.- Oleomargarine: Production as reported by the War Food Administration and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1930-43

Year	War Food Administration							Bureau of Internal Revenue, total uncolored and colored
	Uncolored			Colored				
	Vegetable and nut oil	Combined animal and vegetable	Total	Vegetable and nut oil	Combined animal and vegetable	Total	Total uncolored and colored	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1930	211,130	87,017	298,147	4,749	8,859	13,608	311,755	325,660
1931	162,931	52,876	215,807	2,150	3,996	6,146	221,953	229,927
1932	155,674	38,604	194,278	971	2,467	3,438	197,716	203,232
1933	199,008	40,719	239,727	703	1,801	2,504	242,231	245,472
1934	207,468	52,511	259,979	792	2,129	2,921	262,900	264,408
1935	329,764	46,087	375,851	936	1,890	2,826	378,677	381,631
1936	340,137	48,090	388,227	1,252	1,419	2,671	390,898	393,292
1937	349,477	40,320	389,797	955	748	1,703	391,500	397,381
1938	340,300	38,267	378,567	1,026	500	1,526	380,093	385,233
1939	265,901	34,492	300,393	1,045	392	1,437	301,830	300,856
1940	277,375	40,881	318,256	1,942	474	2,416	320,672	320,402
1941	309,771	50,661	360,432	3,725	1,052	4,777	365,209	367,587
1942	305,650	53,759	359,409	61,215	2,653	63,868	423,277	425,749
1943 1/	447,883	45,765	493,648	108,526	7,957	116,483	610,131	613,961

Compiled as follows:

War Food Administration, Margarine Production.

Bureau of Internal Revenue, annual reports of the Commissioner.

Data for earlier years beginning 1918 are given in "Oleomargarine: Statistics of Production, Materials used in Manufacture, Consumption, Trade, and Prices," Bureau of Agricultural Economics, August 1936, p. 2.

Production reports to the Bureau of Internal Revenue are required by law and are considered to be more accurate than reports to the War Food Administration, which are voluntary; the latter are useful because they are broken down into special classifications.

1/ Preliminary.

Table 6.- Oleomargarine: Production, by States, 1938-42

State	Year beginning July				
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Total colored and uncolored	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
N. Y.	---	---	---	74	226
N. J.	20,587	19,374	25,966	29,844	57,898
Ohio	64,543	50,934	50,706	51,678	75,874
Ind.	40,916	33,162	37,594	27,341	59,002
Ill.	93,699	89,870	104,349	107,229	156,955
Mich.	18,788	16,573	16,345	16,728	23,692
Minn.	761	584	847	---	---
Mo.	8,300	8,587	8,362	10,152	9,514
Kans.	22,948	20,868	23,701	23,747	29,531
Md.	9,899	9,827	10,702	11,853	16,905
N. C.	30	2	---	---	---
S. C.	---	480	1,888	2,651	3,834
Ga	1,599	2,937	4,788	8,178	17,016
Ala.	521	397	293	138	35
Tex.	7,252	10,068	13,806	26,935	32,852
Oreg.	1,427	1,424	401	---	---
Calif.	41,702	38,631	44,186	52,258	65,134
U. S. 1/	332,973	303,717	343,935	368,805	548,468
Colored					
N. J.	193	213	568	958	20,317
Ohio	29	412	1,125	6,252	21,771
Ind.	23	3	2/	2/	23,914
Ill.	493	417	1,143	2,905	30,630
Mich.	---	---	---	706	3,526
Mo.	102	129	140	3/ 71	293
Kans.	353	236	320	420	4,770
Md.	126	400	1,035	2,421	5,611
S. C.	---	26	74	65	606
Ga.	55	25	48	11	58
Ala.	---	---	---	2/	14
Tex.	8	---	37	1,018	5,455
Calif.	---	---	---	---	6
U. S. 1/	1,381	1,860	4,489	14,828	116,970
	Total colored and uncolored - percentage of United States production in specified States				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
N. J.	6	6	8	8	11
Ohio	19	17	15	14	14
Ind.	12	11	11	7	11
Ill.	28	30	30	29	29
Mich.	6	5	5	5	4
Mo.	2	3	2	3	2
Kans.	7	7	7	6	5
Md.	3	3	3	3	3
Tex.	2	3	4	7	6
Calif.	13	13	13	14	12
Other	2	2	2	4	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Compiled from annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
These data are not available on a calendar year basis. Data for earlier years beginning 1899 are given in Oleomargarine, op. cit., pp. 5-9.

1/ Totals of unrounded numbers. 2/ Less than 500 pounds. 3/ Revised.

Table 7.- Butter and oleomargarine: Apparent domestic disappearance, total and per capita, 1912-43

Year	Total disappearance		Per capita disappearance		
	Butter	Oleomargarine	Butter	Oleomargarine	Total
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1912	1,584,464	138,754	16.6	1.5	18.1
1913	1,606,310	149,919	16.5	1.5	18.0
1914	1,685,536	138,883	17.0	1.4	18.4
1915	1,731,098	138,805	17.2	1.4	18.6
1916	1,766,500	183,387	17.3	1.8	19.1
1917	1,633,221	283,717	15.8	2.7	18.5
1918	1,443,238	346,851	13.8	3.3	17.1
1919	1,608,021	353,858	15.3	3.4	18.7
1920	1,577,422	363,736	14.8	3.4	18.2
1921	1,757,470	214,628	16.2	2.0	18.2
1922	1,884,131	183,512	17.1	1.7	18.8
1923	1,995,276	226,287	17.8	2.0	19.8
1924	2,053,103	230,480	18.0	2.0	20.0
1925	2,085,694	232,102	18.0	2.0	20.0
1926	2,173,710	240,491	18.5	2.0	20.5
1927	2,160,054	275,728	18.1	2.3	20.4
1928	2,113,128	314,039	17.5	2.6	20.1
1929	2,117,193	352,929	17.4	2.9	20.3
1930	2,134,995	323,262	17.3	2.6	19.9
1931	2,243,916	229,995	18.1	1.9	20.0
1932	2,274,845	201,688	18.2	1.6	19.8
1933	2,247,752	242,878	17.9	1.9	19.8
1934	2,312,040	263,237	18.3	2.1	20.4
1935	2,194,730	379,920	17.2	3.0	20.2
1936	2,113,941	390,995	16.5	3.1	19.6
1937	2,119,521	397,301	16.5	3.1	19.6
1938	2,147,710	385,166	16.5	3.0	19.5
1939	2,275,637	301,215	17.4	2.3	19.7
1940	2,244,184	318,633	17.0	2.4	19.4
1941	2,185,312	1/364,222	16.4	2.7	19.1
1942	2,207,000	2/367,000	16.4	2.7	19.1
1943	3/1,846,000	2/506,000	13.5	3.7	17.2

Compiled as follows:

Total apparent disappearance -

Butter, computed from data on production and stocks, War Food Administration; and foreign trade, Bureau of the Census. Exports include shipments to United States territories.

Oleomargarine, quantity withdrawn tax paid plus quantity withdrawn free from tax for use of the United States in prisons and other Federal institutions. From annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Per capita disappearance based on total disappearance and July 1 population estimates, including military personnel.

1/ Excludes 1,120,000 pounds delivered to United Nations under lend-lease.

2/ Quantity withdrawn tax paid, plus an estimated 1,500,000 pounds withdrawn free from tax for use in Federal institutions in 1942; 2,000,000 pounds in 1943. Total rounded to even millions.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 8.- Oleomargarine: Materials used in manufacture, 1936-43

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oleo oil	18,330	12,278	13,411	11,866	14,332	18,415	22,495	17,236
Oleostearine	3,550	3,375	3,282	3,067	3,386	3,058	2,919	3,448
Lard, neutral	2,199	1,748	1,464	1,355	5,100	8,300	8,133	10,694
Oleo stock	1,930	1,318	1,532	1,042	1,260	1,919	3,940	2,819
Butter	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---
Other animal fats 1/	---	---	---	69	88	131	201	512
Monostearine	---	---	---	---	76	165	187	403
Total, animal	26,009	18,719	19,689	17,399	24,242	31,988	37,878	35,112
Cottonseed oil	108,106	173,617	142,858	98,656	115,946	149,930	166,444	252,109
Soybean oil	14,261	31,791	39,885	70,822	87,103	75,634	133,346	198,020
Peanut oil	4,140	2,880	3,593	2,445	1,730	2,210	920	4,564
Corn oil	1,238	1,796	566	489	421	627	1,690	5,828
Linseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,280
Other vegetable oils 2/	---	---	27	12	11	12	259	281
Vegetable gum	---	---	---	---	2	3/	---	---
Total, domestic vegetable	127,745	210,084	186,929	172,424	205,213	228,413	302,659	465,082
Coconut oil	150,465	73,806	89,520	38,519	21,780	29,786	3,491	---
Babassu oil	16,114	14,607	11,547	13,942	6,150	946	332	---
Palm-kernel oil	2,401	7,946	4,746	473	---	957	---	---
Palm oil	1,400	1,063	---	1	4	4,991	1,375	---
Sesame oil	58	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sunflower oil	5	---	---	---	---	---	782	---
Other 4/	451	---	69	---	---	104	34	---
Total, foreign vegetable	170,894	97,423	105,882	52,935	27,934	36,784	6,014	---
Total fats and oils	324,648	326,226	312,500	242,758	257,389	297,185	346,551	500,194
Milk	76,386	72,846	73,169	58,655	60,961	67,323	74,875	104,389
Salt	20,044	17,631	16,916	12,889	12,727	12,628	13,931	19,732
Derivative of glycerin	1,148	1,235	1,059	749	823	841	823	1,054
Lecithin	22	41	92	80	98	261	278	503
Soda (benzoate of)	170	165	149	122	122	161	215	368
Vitamin concentrate	---	3/	17	14	13	45	88	121
Color	2	1	2	1	2	2	42	83
Miscellaneous	---	---	---	---	1	5	23	18
Total, other materials	97,772	91,919	91,404	72,510	74,747	81,266	90,275	126,268
Total, all materials	422,420	418,145	403,904	315,268	332,136	378,451	436,826	626,462

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin. Data for earlier years beginning 1913 are given in Oleomargarine, op. cit., pp. 14-17.

1/ Includes beef fat, oleostearine oil, and tallow.

2/ Includes cottonseed stearine, soybean stearine, vegetable stearine, cottonseed flakes, soya flakes, and soya stearine flakes.

3/ Less than 500 pounds.

4/ Includes ouricuri oil, palm flakes, palm stearine, rape oil, and rice oil.

Table 9.- Factory production of fats and oils, January 1942 and 1943, November to January 1943-44, and indicated crop-year production from domestic materials, 1940-43

Item	Jan. 1942	Jan. 1943	1943-44 Nov.	1943-44 Dec.	1943-44 Jan.
Animal fats and oils	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Creamery butter	119.7	123.1	93.0	97.6	105.4
Inspected lard and rendered pork fat	203.3	178.5	210.9	260.1	265.9
Greases excluding wool grease	N.A.	44.4	54.6	55.3	59.7
Neat's-foot oil	"	.3	.4	.2	.2
Oleo oil	"	9.4	6.4	5.6	5.8
Stearine, animal, edible	"	4.0	3.5	2.9	3.1
Tallow, edible	"	11.5	10.7	9.1	11.0
Tallow, inedible	"	68.7	80.6	81.2	90.4
Wool grease	"	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1
Fish-liver oil	"	.5	.6	1.0	.5
Fish oil	"	5.9	17.8	13.3	11.8
Total, animal	"	447.5	479.7	527.6	554.9
[illegible]egetable oils, crude basis					
Castor oil	N.A.	6.6	13.5	13.3	12.0
Coconut oil	"	8.4	8.9	8.4	12.4
Corn oil	"	20.8	19.6	19.2	20.2
Cottonseed oil	146.7	166.2	192.0	176.7	145.2
Linseed oil	N.A.	71.8	98.1	98.0	90.9
Olive oil, edible	"	3.0	.1	.6	2.5
Peanut oil	4.8	15.7	22.4	17.4	12.8
Soybean oil	N.A.	109.7	87.5	98.4	112.0
Tung oil	"	.4	---	---	.2
Other vegetable oils	"	2.1	2.4	1.4	2.9
Total, vegetable	"	404.7	444.5	433.4	411.1
Grand total	"	852.2	924.2	961.0	966.0

	Indicated production from domestic materials				
	Year beginning	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44 1/
		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
B[illegible]tter, including farm	Oct.	2,287	2,142	2,112	1,960
Lard and rendered pork fat, total	Oct.	2,285	2,440	2,860	3,300
Inedible tallow and greases, total	Oct.	1,492	1,733	1,626	1,750
Edible tallow, oleostearine, oleo stock, and oleo oil	Oct.	218	277	271	275
Neat's-foot oil	Oct.	4	5	3	4
Wool grease	Oct.	14	15	15	15
Marine animal oils	July	175	215	163	165
Corn oil	Oct.	186	242	240	240
Cottonseed oil	Aug.	1,425	1,250	1,400	1,240
Linseed oil 2/	July	494	546	729	900
Olive oil	Nov.	11	8	10	10
Peanut oil	Oct.	174	78	133	150
Soybean oil	Oct.	564	707	1,198	3/1,200
Tung oil	Dec.	4	2	5	3
Total	Dec	9,333	9,660	10,765	11,212

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Agriculture. Monthly reports do not show total production of butter, lard, inedible tallow, and greases.

1/ Based on most recent indications, subject to change. 2/ Domestic production.
3/ Revised.

Table 10.- Factory and warehouse stocks of specified fats and oils, crude basis, January 31, 1942-44, November 30 and December 31, 1943

Item	Jan. 31, 1942	Jan. 31, 1943	1943-44 Nov. 30	1943-44 Dec. 31	1943-44 Jan. 31
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Animal fats and oils					
Butter	83.1	15.6	178.8	154.6	130.2
Lard and rendered pork fat	209.5	111.9	131.0	161.8	248.0
Greases, excluding wool grease	N.A.	103.0	77.3	80.0	94.6
Neat's-foot oil	"	2.3	3.4	3.4	3.7
Oleo oil	"	5.2	4.5	3.1	3.3
Stearine, animal, edible	"	3.1	2.2	3.1	3.0
Tallow, edible	"	5.7	10.0	10.4	12.1
Tallow, inedible	"	175.4	130.8	139.6	149.7
Wool grease	"	4.1	3.6	4.0	4.2
Cod and cod-liver oil	"	12.4	13.2	12.4	13.1
Other fish-liver oil	"	2.3	1.7	3.3	1.6
Fish oil	"	133.0	131.6	135.3	131.6
Marine mammal oil	"	57.1	62.3	67.7	63.5
Total, animal	"	631.0	750.1	778.7	858.7
Vegetable oils, crude basis 1/					
Babassu oil	N.A.	12.7	5.9	4.2	8.0
Castor oil 2/	"	22.5	61.0	62.4	67.2
Coconut oil	"	142.1	139.4	129.1	119.9
Corn oil	"	34.4	27.1	26.0	24.7
Cottonseed oil	526.3	517.8	371.2	433.2	486.9
Linseed oil	N.A.	289.2	261.3	276.8	287.3
Oiticica oil	"	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.1
Olive oil, edible	"	6.6	2.2	2.3	2.7
Olive oil, inedible and foots	"	10.8	5.7	5.3	4.9
Palm-kernel oil	"	3/ .5	4/	4/	---
Palm oil	"	84.3	64.6	61.9	62.2
Peanut oil	"	29.8	46.2	54.5	53.1
Perilla oil	"	2.2	.6	.6	[illegible]
Rape oil	"	20.3	23.0	21.4	19.2
Sesame oil	"	.2	1.1	1.0	1.4
Soybean oil	"	166.8	178.0	186.6	211.9
Tung oil	"	31.0	28.1	27.1	26.6
Other vegetable oils	"	27.8	28.6	26.4	30.5
Total, vegetable	"	1,406.0	1,250.6	1,325.1	1,413.2
Grand total	"	2,037.0	2,000.7	2,103.8	2,272.0

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except butter and lard, War Food Administration. Totals computed from unrounded numbers. Includes stocks held by Government.

1/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by the following factors: Babassu, corn, cottonseed, palm-kernel, and palm oils 0.93; coconut, peanut, and soybean oils 0.94.

2/ Includes stocks of dehydrated castor oil converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.88.

3/ Refined only.

4/ Not separately reported.

Table 11.- Oleomargarine: Production, withdrawals for consumption, and materials used in manufacture, United States, January 1942 and 1943, November-January 1943-44

Item	Jan. 1942	Jan. 1943	1943-44 1/ Nov.	1943-44 1/ Dec.	1943-44 1/ Jan.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Production:					
Colored	424	7,376	1,860	11,947	11,425
Uncolored	34,684	54,602	50,555	37,795	43,808
Total 2/	35,109	61,978	52,415	49,742	55,234
Tax-paid withdrawals for United States consumption 3/	35,864	54,315	49,014	41,326	44,769
Materials used:					
Oleo oil	2,234	1,945	1,196	892	1,072
Oleostearine	294	350	278	205	297
Lard, neutral	1,217	1,073	951	777	1,072
Oleo stock	360	348	101	177	423
Tallow	---	85	25	15	23
Monostearine	17	20	39	39	39
Total, animal	4,122	3,821	2,590	2,105	2,926
Cottonseed oil	14,427	30,050	26,196	20,787	22,153
Soybean oil	6,906	16,513	12,275	16,116	17,801
Peanut oil	195	9	351	444	1,205
Corn oil	118	86	1,237	992	887
Cottonseed stearine	6	2	8	12	8
Cottonseed flakes	---	21	46	---	---
Soya stearine flakes	---	---	---	43	5
Soya flakes	---	---	---	---	9
Total domestic vegetable	21,652	46,681	40,113	38,394	42,068
Babassu oil	5	---	---	---	---
Coconut oil	2,146	---	---	---	---
Palm oil	728	---	---	---	---
Sunflower oil	15	---	---	---	---
Total, foreign vegetable	2,894	---	---	---	---
Total, fats and oils	28,668	50,502	42,703	40,499	44,994
Milk	6,113	10,557	9,116	8,422	9,410
Salt	1,209	1,966	1,686	1,605	1,780
Derivative of glycerin	73	116	90	78	99
Lecithin	24	46	51	43	48
Soda (benzoate of)	16	31	31	35	35
Vitamin concentrate	8	12	11	11	11
Color	---	5	2	20	7
Miscellaneous	---	4	---	2	---
Total, other materials	7,443	12,737	10,987	10,216	11,390
Total, all materials	36,111	63,239	53,690	50,715	56,384

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total of unrounded numbers. 3/ Excludes withdrawn free of tax for use in Federal institutions, and withdrawn for export.

Table 12.- Oleomargarine: Percentage contributed by principal items to the weight of fats and oils used in manufacture, 1936-43

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	19[illegible]
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Oleo oil	5.6	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.6	6.2	6.5	3.4
Lard, neutral	.7	.5	.5	.6	2.0	2.8	2.3	2.1
Other animal fats and oils	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.5
Cottonseed oil	33.3	53.2	45.7	40.6	45.0	50.5	48.0	50.4
Soybean oil	4.4	9.8	12.8	29.2	33.8	25.5	38.5	39.6
Other domestic vegetable oils	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	.9	.9	.9	3.0
Coconut oil	46.4	22.6	28.6	15.9	8.5	10.0	1.0	---
Babassu oil	5.0	4.5	3.7	5.7	2.4	.3	.1	---
Other foreign vegetable oils	1.2	2.7	1.5	.2	---	2.0	.6	---
Total fats and oils...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Based on figures in table 8.